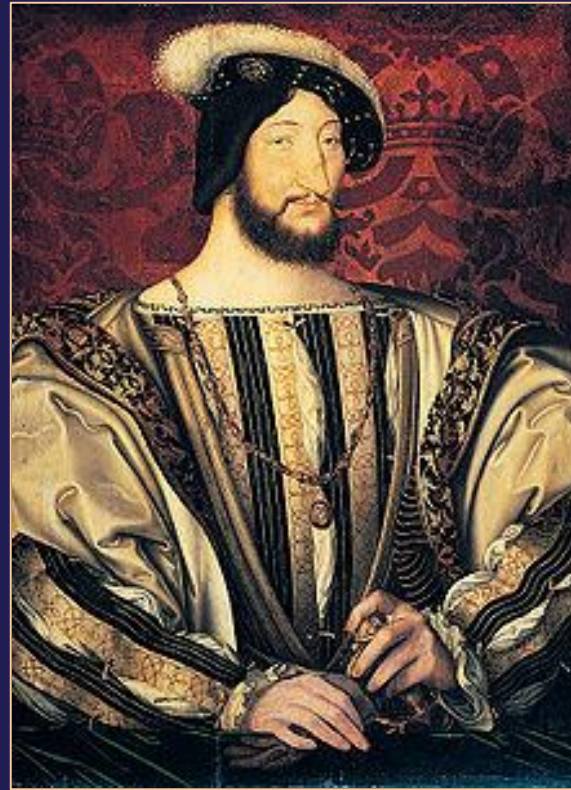


Early French Renaissance



King Louis XII
1462 - 1515



King Francois I
1494 - 1547

Francis I made expeditions to Italy and brought Leonardo da Vinci to France

Early French Renaissance

Italian Renaissance elements are added to the French Gothic architecture in the wing built by Louis XII at the Château of Blois . But the Renaissance tripartite division is incomplete and steep roof pitch with gables projecting from the roof is medieval.



Château of Blois, Louis XII Wing ca. 1498 - 1501

Château Blois - Louis XII Wing and Francois I Wing

This view shows the wing built by Louis XII (right) and the addition (left) by his successor Francois I – the “builder king.” The architecture of the Francois I Wing (ca. 1515 - 1524) shows far more influence of classical Renaissance architecture. But still has the pitched roof.



Château Blois, Francis I Wing Staircase



The dramatic architecture of this staircase is a famous part of the château.

<http://www.Châteaublois.fr/?Gallery-of-photos&lang=en>

Château Blois Interior



Furniture is stiff and rectilinear, but decoration on the walls and tiled floor is elaborate. Note the beamed ceiling

Château Blois Fireplace – Louis XII Wing



Note the large hood over the fireplace with emblems of Louis XII.

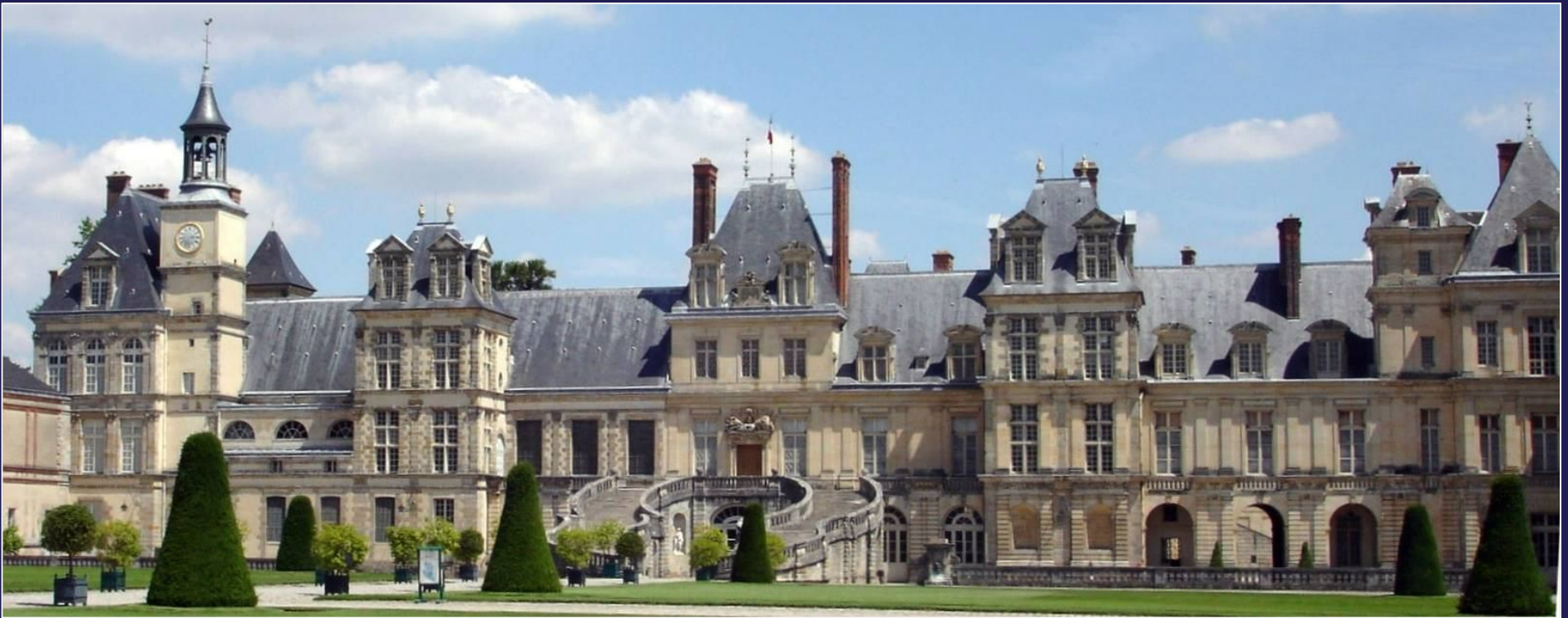
Château Blois – Queen's Bedchamber



Note heavy draperies on the four-poster bed, beamed ceiling, patterned floor tile, carved wooden chest.

Middle French Renaissance

Fontainebleau



The largest of his many construction projects, Fontainebleau was expanded and transformed into a beautiful Chateau by Francois I. Other kings after him also made new additions and embellishments.

Fontainebleau



Château de Fontainebleau includes various styles from different time periods beginning with Louis VII in 1169 but the present château dates primarily to François I. A clever horseshoe-shaped staircase by Jean Androuet du Cerceau (1634) allowed carriages to pass beneath the two arches.

<http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:FontainebleauGalerieFrancoisI.jpg>

Fontainebleau - Galerie François I



Note severe symmetry of the design, geometric detail on the coffered ceiling, carved wooden wainscot paneling with oil paintings and elaborate sculptures above, and herringbone pattern on the wood floor.

Middle French Renaissance



Henry II
1519 - 1559



Catherine de' Medici
1519 – 1589

The Florentine princess Marie de' Medici became the second wife of King Henry IV. Curiously, the wedding took place by proxy in the cathedral of Florence on October 5, 1600. But Henry IV was too busy to attend his own wedding so the bride's uncle, Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, stood in his place. Marriages at the time were strictly a matter of making the best political and financial liaisons between families and countries.

Middle French Renaissance



Henry II
1519 - 1559



Catherine de' Medici
1519 - 1589

The arts prospered when Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598, which ended persecution of the Calvinist Protestants - many of whom were skilled craftsmen.

In addition, Catherine was mother of the future King Louis XIII, who would begin the rise of France to prominence in European art and style

Château Blois – Fireplace



Note salamander emblem of Henry II

Château Blois – King's Bedchamber



Fontainebleau Ballroom – for Henry II



The coffered ceiling has emblems of Henry II.

Note the Romanesque arches, elaborate paintings, and grand fireplace at the far end.



Chenonceau Castle

Bedroom of
Catherine de Medici



<http://paris1972.wordpress.com/2011/03/10/chenonceau-a-castle-for-the-ladies/>

Late French Renaissance



Henry IV
1589 – 1610



Marie de Medici
1573 – 1642



Louis XIII
1610 - 1643

- Henry IV married the princess Marie de Medici from Florence, Italy
- She was the mother of Louis XIII

The Louvre – West Wing



The fortress built to defend Paris in 1190 was extended and remodeled over the years until Francois I demolished the medieval keep to build royal apartments in the Renaissance style. In 1546 he erected the West Wing (designed by Pierre Lescot). Under Henri II, the Hall of The Caryatids and the Pavillon du Roi (King's Pavillion) were constructed.

The Louvre - Pavillon du Roi



Under Henri II, the Pavillon du Roi (King's Pavillion) was constructed.

West Wing - Begun 1546, by Pierre Lescot

The Louvre – Salon og The Caryatids



Under Henri II, the Hall of The Caryatids and the Pavillon du Roi (King's Pavillion) were constructed. Henry IV set up free workshops & apartments for artists

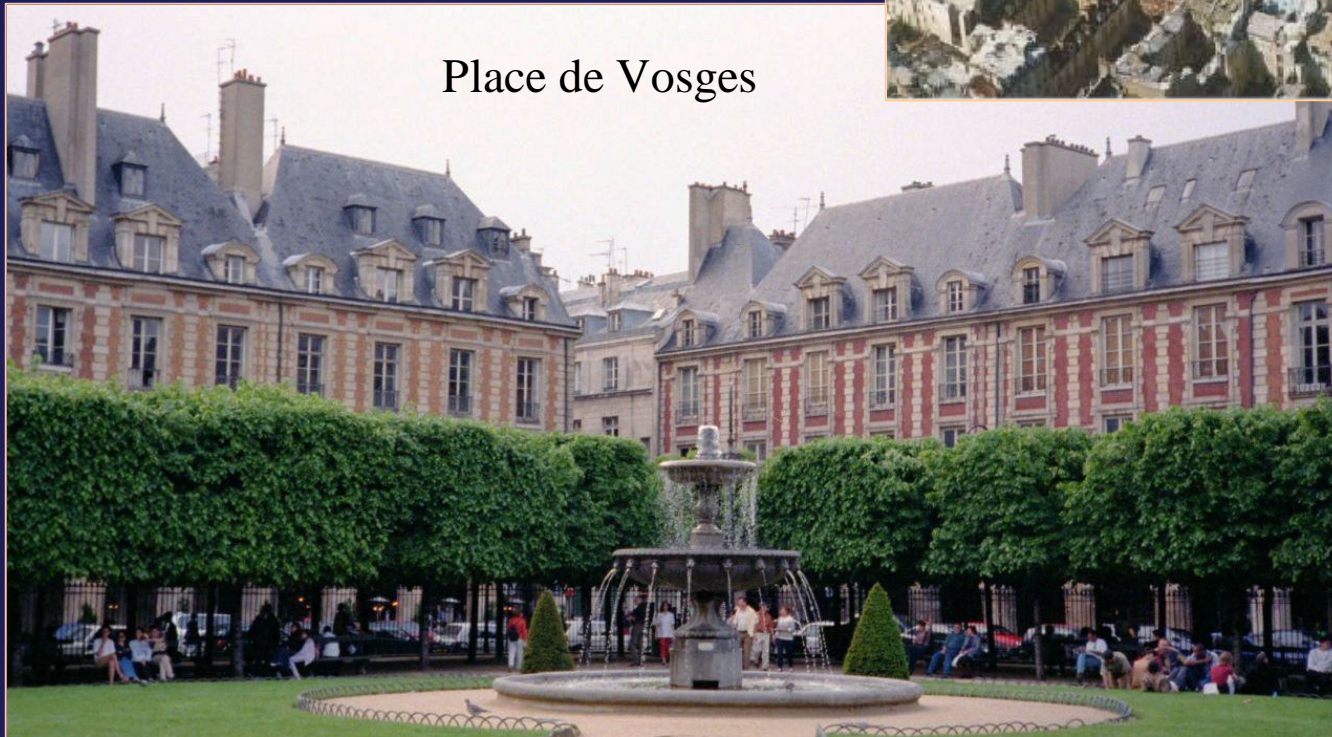
Place de Vosges (Place Royale) Paris 1605 - 12

Example of improvements made by Henry IV to eliminate narrow and winding medieval streets in Paris.

A true square (140 m x 140 m), it was the first European program of royal city planning.



Place de Vosges





Château de Cheverny

<http://www.el-granada.com/france2007/july52007.html>

Château de Cheverny is famous as a hunting lodge. Note elaborate painting on the beamed ceiling.



Château Villandry



Château Villandry is famous for its gardens. Note the carefully planned geometry.

http://www.castles.org/castles/Europe/Western_Europe/France/Villandry/VILLANDR.jpg

The Caquetoire



historiasztuki.com.pl

French Renaissance
“conversation” or gossip chair



Name comes from the French word
'caqueter', which means “to chat.”

- broad seat for wide dresses worn
by women at the time

French Renaissance “Monk’s Chair”



French Renaissance Chest



French Renaissance Armoire



Name comes from the French word for armor.
Originally a tall cabinet made to store the battle
armor worn by knights in the Middle Ages.

Louis XIII



Louis XIII Table



www.habite.com/tryinvset.htm

Louis XIII Style



ca 1850



www.habite.com/tryinvset.htm

Finis